REMARKS

This is in full and timely response to the Office Action mailed on August 8, 2011.

Support for the claims may be found variously throughout the specification.

No new matter has been added.

Reexamination in light of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Prematureness

Applicant, seeking review of the *prematureness* of the final rejection within the Final Office Action, respectfully requests reconsideration of the finality of the Office action for the reasons set forth hereinbelow. See M.P.E.P. §706.07(c).

New non-final Office Action

If the allowance of the claims is not forthcoming at the very least and a new grounds of rejection is made at least against the claims, then a ***new non-final Office Action*** is respectfully requested at least for the reasons provided hereinbelow.

Claim rejections

i.   **Paragraph 2 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 64 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) in view of the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).**

A. Claim 64.

Claim 64 is drawn to a timing notice apparatus comprising:

> a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information;

> a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

B. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

Figure 5 of Nicols is provided hereinbelow.
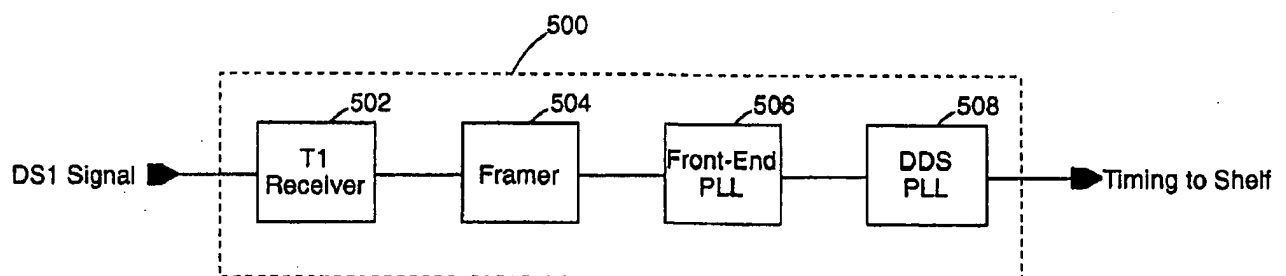
At column 14, lines 14-24, Nicols arguably discloses that Figure 5 is a block diagram of a timing circuit 500 including a *__T1 receiver 502__* for receiving a communication signal, such as a *__DS1 signal__*, and *__recovering clock and data signals__* therefrom; a *__framer 504__* for locating a frame pulse and generating the external reference clock signal *__from the recovered clock and data signals__*; a first or front-end PLL 506 as an optional pre-scaler for pre-scaling the reference clock signal; and a *__second PLL 508__* in accordance with the various embodiments of the invention *__for generating a synchronization timing signal derived from the reference clock signal__*.

1. Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

a) Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

Nicols arguably discloses a *__framer 504__* for locating a frame pulse and generating the external reference clock signal *__from the recovered clock and data signals__* (Nicols at column 14, lines 18-20).

Nichols *fails* to show that the skilled artisan would have transmitted a frame of image data within a *DS1 signal*.

But even if the frame of image data could have been transmitted within the *DS1 signal*, Nichols *fails* to show that the frame frequency for *the frame pulse located by framer 504* would have been the frame frequency for the frame of image data.

In this regard, page 3 of the Office Action *readily admits* that Nicols *does not* expressly disclose the frame frequency for the frame of data being for a frame of image data.

Thus, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information*.

b) Summary.

As shown above, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information*.

2. Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

> **a) Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.**

Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest the second PLL 508 being configured to generate the synchronization timing signal *in the absence of* the reference clock signal.

Instead, Nicols arguably discloses a second PLL 508 in accordance with the various embodiments of the invention for *generating a synchronization timing signal derived from the reference clock signal* (Nicols at column 14, lines 21-23).

In this regard, the second PLL 508 of Nicols **requires** the presence of the reference clock signal to generate the synchronization timing signal (Nicols at column 14, lines 21-23).

Nicols at column 15, lines 15-16, arguably discloses that **during a holdover condition**, the *timing signal is generated **without use of an input reference clock signal***.

Here, Figure 4 of Nicols is provided below.
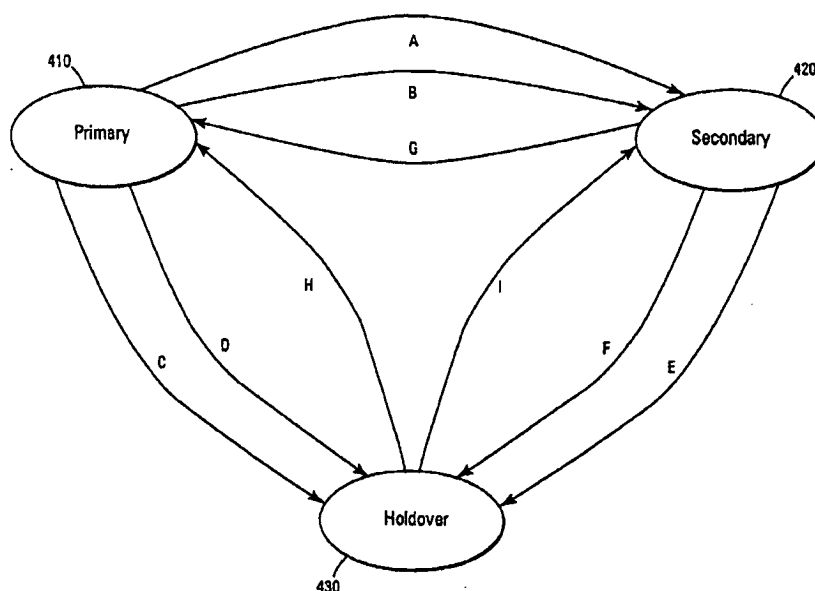
Holdover State 430 symbolizes operation of the PLL in a ***holdover condition***, such as generation of a timing signal using a holdover control signal as described with reference to FIG. 2 (Nicols at column 12, lines 17-20).

However, the structure disclosed in Figure 5 of Nicols ***is not clearly linked or associated*** with the state diagram of state transitions show within Figure 4 of Nicols.

Furthermore, the Office Action *fails* to indentify any structure within Figure 5 of Nicols sufficient to generate a timing signal is without use of an input reference clock signal.

Instead, the second PLL 508 of Nicols explicitly *requires* the presence of the reference clock signal to generate the synchronization timing signal (Nicols at column 14, lines 21-23).

Thus, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach or suggest *a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.*

b) Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

Nicols arguably discloses a second PLL 508 in accordance with the various embodiments of the invention for *generating a synchronization timing signal derived from the reference clock signal* (Nicols at column 14, lines 21-23).

However, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the synchronization timing signal.

In this regard, page 3 of the Office Action *readily admits* that Nicols *does not* expressly disclose the frame frequency for the frame of data being for a frame of image data.

As a consequence, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the synthesized synchronization information.*

Thus, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

3. Summary.

As shown hereinabove, Nicols *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

C. Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

Paragraphs [0005] - [0006] of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0199708, the publication document for the present application, provide the following:

[0005] In the conventional editing system, in some cases, a personal computer is provided with a reference signal in which *frame synchronization information is sequentially stored under timing indicative of temporal beginning of a temporally consecutive frame corresponding to a frame frequency of image data* to be edited (referred to as frame timing, hereinafter) so as to edit the image data to be edited in synchronization with the frame timing generated by *extracting the frame synchronization information from the reference signal*.

[0006] However, in the editing system, in case of making a personal computer perform such editing processing, troublesome works such as installing a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) board for acquiring a reference signal in a main body of the personal computer are required, raising a problem that the personal computer is not easily configured as an editing apparatus that performs editing processing in synchronization with the frame timing.

1. AAPA *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

Page 11 of the Office Action ***readily admits*** that AAPA *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest the timing notice signal being frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, and the timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when the reference signal is absent.

a) AAPA *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.

AAPA is ***silent*** as to the presence of a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of the reference signal.

Thus, AAPA *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.*

    b) AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

AAPA is **_silent_** as to the presence of frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the **_synthesized synchronization information_**.

Here, no "*synthesized synchronization information*" is described within AAPA.

Thus, AAPA **_fails_** to disclose, teach, or suggest *frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

2. Summary.

As shown hereinabove, AAPA **_fails_** to disclose, teach, or suggest *a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

ii. Paragraph 3 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 65-66 and 69 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) in view of the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka).

A. Claims 65-66 and 69.

Claim 65 is dependent upon claim 64. Claims 66 and 69 are dependent upon claim 65.

Claim 65 is drawn to the timing notice apparatus as set forth in claim 64, further comprising:

a controller configured to await a reception of an acquisition command, an output of a timing notice signal from said controller being permissible only after said reception of the acquisition command.

B. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 64 are incorporated herein by reference.

C. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka).

1. Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

a) Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

A review of Iizuka reveals that reference being *silent* as to the presence of a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

Thus, Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a *synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.*

b) Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

A review of Iizuka reveals that reference being ***silent*** as to the presence of *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

Thus, Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

2. Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

a) Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.

A review of Iizuka reveals that reference being ***silent*** as to the presence of a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of the reference signal.

Thus, Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.*

b) Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

A review of Iizuka reveals that reference being *silent* as to the presence of frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the *synthesized synchronization information*.

Here, no "*synthesized synchronization information*" is described within Iizuka.

Thus, Iizuka *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

iii. Paragraph 4 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 67 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) in view of the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

A. Claim 67.

Claim 65 is dependent upon claim 64. Claim 67 is dependent upon claim 65.

Claim 67 is drawn to the timing notice apparatus as set forth in claim 65, wherein said controller is configured to receive said acquisition command from a universal serial bus and output said timing notice signal onto said universal serial bus.

B. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 64 are incorporated herein by reference.

C. U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

1. Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

a) Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

A review of Chun reveals that reference being *silent* as to the presence of a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

Thus, Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a *synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.*

b) Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

A review of Chun reveals that reference being ***silent*** as to the presence of *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

Thus, Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

2. Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

a) Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.

A review of Chun reveals that reference being ***silent*** as to the presence of a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of the reference signal.

Thus, Chun *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.*

b) Chun _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

A review of Chun reveals that reference being _silent_ as to the presence of frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the _synthesized synchronization information_.

Here, no "_synthesized synchronization information_" is described within Chun.

Thus, Chun _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest _frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information._

iv. Paragraph 5 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 67 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols) in view of the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

A. Claim 68.

Claim 65 is dependent upon claim 64 with claim 67 being dependent upon claim 65. Claim 68 is dependent upon claim 67.

Claim 68 is drawn to the timing notice apparatus as set forth in claim 67, wherein said controller is configured to receive operating power from said universal serial bus.

B. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claims and 67 are incorporated herein by reference.

C. U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

1. Holmdahl *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal, a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

a) Holmdahl *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

A review of Holmdahl reveals that reference being *silent* as to the presence of a synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.

Thus, Holmdahl *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest a *synchronization information extraction circuit configured to extract frame synchronization information from within a reference signal.*

b) Holmdahl _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.

A review of Holmdahl reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to the presence of *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

Thus, Holmdahl **_fails_** to disclose, teach, or suggest *a frame frequency for a frame of image data being the frequency for said frame synchronization information.*

2. Holmdahl _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal, said frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

a) Holmdahl _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.

A review of Holmdahl reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to the presence of a synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of the reference signal.

Thus, Holmdahl **_fails_** to disclose, teach, or suggest *synchronization information generation circuit configured to generate synthesized synchronization information in the absence of said reference signal.*

b) Holmdahl *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.

A review of Holmdahl reveals that reference being *silent* as to the presence of frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for the *synthesized synchronization information*.

Here, no "*synthesized synchronization information*" is described within Holmdahl.

Thus, Holmdahl *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest *frame frequency for the frame of image data being the frequency for said synthesized synchronization information.*

v. Paragraph 6 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 70-72 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries), and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

A. Claim 70.

Claim 70 is drawn to a computer configured to generate acquisition commands, the computer comprising:

an interface unit configured to await a reception of a timing notice signal after transmitting one of the acquisition commands, a subsequent one of the acquisition commands being transmissible from said interface unit only after said reception of the timing notice signal,

wherein said acquisition commands are generated at a rate of said reception, said rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

B. Claims 71-72.

Claim 72 is dependent upon claim 71.

Claim 71 is drawn to a computer program embodied in a tangible non-transitory computer-readable storage medium, acquisition commands being generated by the computer program, the computer program comprising:

> a device driver configured to transmit one of the acquisition commands and thereafter await a reception of a timing notice signal, a subsequent one of the acquisition commands being transmissible by said device driver only after said reception,
>
> wherein said acquisition commands are generated at a rate of said reception, said rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

C. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka).

> **1. Iizuka _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that a subsequent one of the acquisition commands is transmissible by said device driver _only after_ a reception of a timing notice signal.**

Page 6 of the Office Action **_readily admits_** that Iizuka _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that _a subsequent one of the acquisition commands is transmissible by said device driver only after a reception of a timing notice signal._
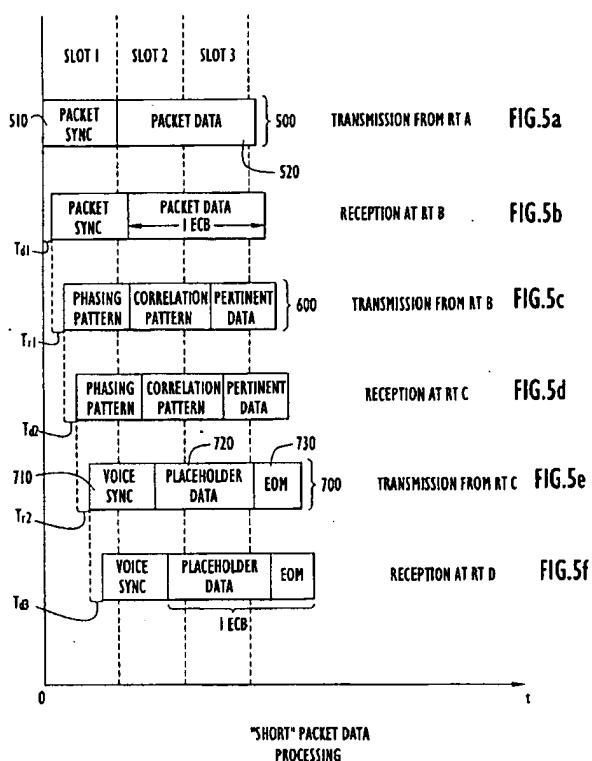
2. Iizuka _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception, the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

Page 6 of the Office Action _**readily admits**_ that Iizuka _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that _the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception, the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data._

D. U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries).

1. Pries _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest _awaiting a reception_ of a timing notice signal _after transmitting_ one of the acquisition commands.

Figure 5 of Pries is provided hereinbelow.

"SHORT" PACKET DATA
PROCESSING

Here, Figure 5 of Pries *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest RT B *awaiting reception* of a packet message 500 from RT A *after transmitting* message 600.

Figure 5 of Pries *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest RT C *awaiting reception* of message 600 from RT B *after transmitting* message 700.

2. Pries *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest that the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception, the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

a) Pries *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest that the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception.

A review of Pries reveals that reference being *silent* as to *the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception of a timing notice signal.*

b) Pries *fails* to disclose, teach, or suggest that the rate is at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

A review of Pries reveals that reference being *silent* as to *the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.*

E. Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

1. AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that a subsequent one of the acquisition commands is transmissible by said device driver _only after_ a reception of a timing notice signal.

A review of AAPA reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to *a subsequent one of the acquisition commands is transmissible by said device driver only after a reception of a timing notice signal.*

2. AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception, the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

a) AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception.

A review of AAPA reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to *the acquisition commands are generated at a rate of the reception of a timing notice signal.*

b) AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest that the rate is at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.

A review of AAPA reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to *the rate being at a frame frequency for a frame of image data.*

vi. Paragraph 7 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 73 and 86 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

A. Claim 73.

Claim 73 is drawn to an editing system comprising:

a timing notice apparatus configured to output a timing notice signal and receive acquisition command transmissions, said timing notice apparatus outputting said timing notice signal after receiving one of the acquisition command transmissions;

a computer configured to output said acquisition command transmissions and receive said timing notice signal, said computer awaiting a reception of said timing notice signal after outputting said one of the acquisition command transmissions,

wherein a frequency rate for said timing notice signal is a frame frequency for a frame of image data, output of said acquisition command transmissions from said computer being synchronous with said frequency rate.

A. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka).

1. Iizuka _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest _an editing system wherein a frequency rate for said timing notice signal is a frame frequency for a frame of image data, output of said acquisition command transmissions from said computer being synchronous with said frequency rate._

Page 8 of the Office Action _**readily admits**_ that Iizuka _**fails**_ to disclose, teach, or suggest _an editing system wherein a frequency rate for said timing notice signal is a frame frequency for a_

frame of image data, output of said acquisition command transmissions from said computer being synchronous with said frequency rate.

B. Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

1. AAPA _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest *an editing system wherein a frequency rate for said timing notice signal is a frame frequency for a frame of image data, output of said acquisition command transmissions from said computer being synchronous with said frequency rate.*

Paragraphs [0005] - [0006] of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0199708, the publication document for the present application, provide the following:

> [0005] In the conventional editing system, in some cases, a personal computer is provided with a reference signal in which frame synchronization information is sequentially stored under timing indicative of temporal beginning of a temporally consecutive frame corresponding to a frame frequency of image data to be edited (referred to as frame timing, hereinafter) so as to edit the image data to be ***edited in synchronization with the frame timing*** generated by extracting the frame synchronization information from the reference signal.

> [0006] However, in the editing system, in case of making a personal computer perform such editing processing, troublesome works such as installing a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) board for acquiring a reference signal in a main body of the personal computer are required, raising a problem that the personal computer is not easily configured as an editing apparatus that ***performs editing processing in synchronization with the frame timing***.

Here, AAPA is *silent* as to an *output of acquisition command transmissions* from a computer *being synchronous* with the frequency rate.

In this regard, the Office Action *fails* to show that the skilled artisan would have considered *"editing"* and *"outputting"* to have been one in the same.

vii. Paragraph 8 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 74 and 85 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries).

A. Claims 74 and 85.

Claim 85 is dependent upon claim 74.

Claim 74 is drawn to the editing system as set forth in claim 73, wherein output from said computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions is permissible only after said reception of said timing notice signal.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

Page 9 of the Office Action *readily admits* that Iizuka and AAPA *fail* to disclose, teach, or suggest output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.

C. U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries).

1. Pries _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.

Here, Figure 5 of Pries _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest output of a _**subsequent**_ packet message 500 from RT A being permissible only after RT A has received a message.

viii.   Paragraph 9 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 75 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

A. Claim 75.

Claim 75 is drawn to the editing system as set forth in claim 73, wherein said timing notice apparatus is configured to receive said acquisition command transmissions from a universal serial bus and output said timing notice signal onto said universal serial bus.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 73 are incorporated herein by reference.

C. U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

1. Chun _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.

A review of Chun reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to the presence of *an output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.*

ix. Paragraph 10 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 76 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

A. Claim 76.

Claim 76 is drawn to the editing system as set forth in claim 75, wherein said timing notice apparatus is configured to receive operating power from said universal serial bus.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,898,212 (Chun).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 75 are incorporated herein by reference.

C. U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

1. Holmdahl _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.

A review of Holmdahl reveals that reference being **_silent_** as to the presence of *an output from a computer of a subsequent one of the acquisition command transmissions being permissible only after reception of the timing notice signal.*

x. Paragraph 11 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 77-81 and 83-84 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

A. Claims 77-81 and 83-84.

Claims 78-81 and 83-84 are dependent upon claim 77.

Claim 77 is drawn to the editing system as set forth in claim 74, wherein said timing notice signal is frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, said timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when said reference signal is absent.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries).

Page 11 of the Office Action **_readily admits_** that Iizuka, AAPA, and Pries _fail_ to disclose, teach, or suggest timing notice signal being frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, the timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when the reference signal is absent.

C. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 64 are incorporated herein by reference.

As shown hereinabove with respect to claim 64, Nicols _fails_ to disclose, teach, or suggest timing notice signal being frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, the timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when the reference signal is absent.

xi. Paragraph 12 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 82 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries), U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols), and further in view of and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

A. Claim 82.

Claim 82 is drawn to the editing system as set forth in claim 81, wherein said second timing notice apparatus is connectable to said computer through a hub.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), U.S. Patent No. 6,118,769 (Pries), and U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

Page 11 of the Office Action _**readily admits**_ that Iizuka, AAPA, Pries, and Nicols _**fail**_ to disclose, teach, or suggest a second timing notice apparatus being connectable to said computer through a hub.

C. U.S. Patent No. 5,675,813 (Holmdahl).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 67 are incorporated herein by reference.

Claim 82 is dependent upon claim 73.

As shown hereinabove with respect to claim 67, Holmdahl _**fails**_ to disclose, teach, or suggest _an editing system wherein a frequency rate for said timing notice signal is a frame frequency for a frame of image data, output of said acquisition command transmissions from said computer being synchronous with said frequency rate._

xii. Paragraph 13 of the Office Action indicates a rejection of claim 87 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka), the Description of the Related Art (AAPA), and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

A. Claim 87.

Claim 87 is drawn to the method as set forth in claim 86, wherein said timing notice apparatus extracts said timing notice signal from within said reference signal, said timing notice apparatus synthesizing said timing notice signal in the absence of said reference signal.

B. U.S. Patent No. 5,680,596 (Iizuka) and the Description of the Related Art (AAPA).

Page 14 of the Office Action *__readily admits__* that Iizuka and AAPA *__fail__* to disclose, teach, or suggest timing notice signal being frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, the timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when the reference signal is absent.

C. U.S. Patent No. 7,881,413 (Nichols).

1. Incorporation by reference.

For the purposes of brevity, the arguments presented hereinabove with respect to claim 64 are incorporated herein by reference.

As shown hereinabove with respect to claim 64, Nicols *__fails__* to disclose, teach, or suggest timing notice signal being frame synchronization information when a reference signal is present, the timing notice signal being synthesized synchronization information when the reference signal is absent.

Allowance of the claims is respectfully requested.

Official Notice

There is no concession as to the veracity of Official Notice, if taken in any Office Action.

An affidavit or document should be provided in support of any Official Notice taken. 37 C.F.R. §1.104(d)(2), M.P.E.P. §2144.03. See also, *Ex parte Natale*, 11 USPQ2d 1222, 1227-1228 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1989)(failure to provide any objective evidence to support the challenged use of Official Notice constitutes clear and reversible error).

Conclusion

This response is believed to be a complete response to the Office Action.

Applicants reserve the right to set forth further arguments supporting the patentability of their claims, including the separate patentability of the dependent claims not explicitly addressed herein, in future papers.

For the foregoing reasons, all the claims now pending in the present application are allowable, and the present application is in condition for allowance.

Accordingly, favorable reexamination and reconsideration of the application in light of the remarks is courteously solicited.

If the Examiner has any comments or suggestions that could place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone Brian K. Dutton, Reg. No. 47,255, at 202-955-8753.

Dated: November 3, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

By

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